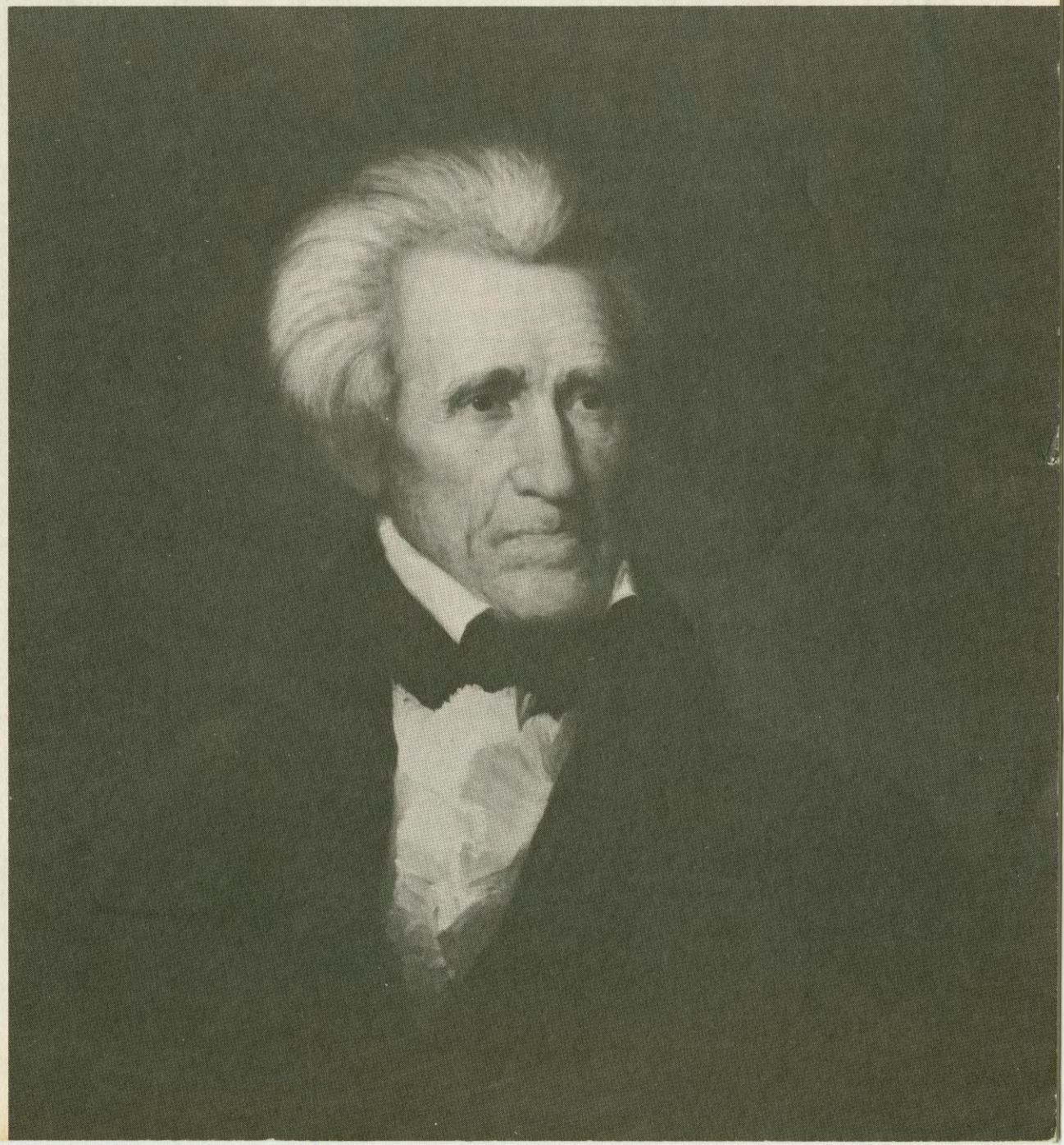


Volume V, Number 3

Autumn-Winter 1978



The Standard



FROM THE PRESIDENT

Enthusiasm — Never Lose It!

Being enthusiastic about the APIC is an easy task for me; I've been that way for almost 14 years now. In my messages, letters and media interviews since becoming President, I have tried to communicate this feeling to you and to non-APICers with whom I have come in contact.

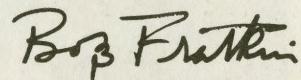
To some my enthusiasm might be construed as being too zealous - to others my thoughts about the hobby might be felt to be trite or mere "platitudes."

Is the belief that APIC performs a unique function in the study of American political history trite?

Is the statement that we are all part of a most exciting and exceptional hobby a mere platitude?

I think not! We are alive, we are vital, we are performing a most important function. And from what I've seen each of us wants APIC to be bigger and better each year.

The new Membership Drive, described in the Club News Section is only one of the programs to which we are committed. Others, to be detailed in coming months, include public functions, displays and media programs designed to show non-members all over the country our collective enthusiasm over the hobby and the APIC. It can be infectious - never lose it!



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APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America, and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

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IN THIS ISSUE

The Eagle and The Fox	Page 4
A Remembrance: Congressman William A. Steiger	Page 10
APIC Interview: Senator Barry M. Goldwater	Page 11

DEPARTMENTS

From the President	Page 2
APIC Club News	Page 14
From Smoke-Filled Rooms ...	Page 15
Collector's Corner	Page 15
Chapter News	Page 16
The Local Report	Page 19

OUR COVER: (Front) Andrew Jackson oil on canvas painted from life in 1835 by Asher B. Durand (1796-1886). (Back) Martin Van Buren oil on canvas painted by Henry Forman (1801-1846). Both paintings are courtesy of The New York Historical Society, New York City.



Next in *The Standard*

The Spring issue of *The Standard* will feature indepth articles on both of Adlai Stevenson's campaigns for President. Many unlisted items will be pictured.

THE EAGLE AND THE FOX:

**The Great
Political Partnership of
Andrew Jackson
and
Martin Van Buren**

BY RICHARD S. WEST

Few men seem more representative of the wide spectrum of differences in early 19th Century American society than Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren: one a backwoods Indian fighter, the other a New York City lawyer; one known as a killer, the other a dandy. Yet, in fact, Jackson and Van Buren had in common a characteristic central in both of their lives and of the sort that transcends surface differences: they were natural and commanding leaders. When they joined forces in the 1820's the two revitalized the oldest political party in America and established popular conceptions of the American politician and expectations of leadership that persist today.

Jackson was born into the trying life of the frontier, met the challenge and rigor of military battle, and found his reward in the opulent gentility of the old South. This tall, gaunt man, a dueler, gambler and drinker, was foremost a gentleman, honest and genuinely courteous. Those who met him were struck by the way he seemed to embody the qualities of leadership. He commanded attention on the battle-

field, in the parlors of the rich, and in the halls of debate. Conversely Van Buren, of Dutch mercantile heritage, relied on characteristics appreciated only after a long association. His small, unassuming stature, rosy complexion and geniality gave no hint of his aggressive intellect and persuasive reasoning power. His ability to make friends and his perceptive insight into human nature kept him buoyant on the chaotic seas of New York politics for four decades. This remarkable achievement earned him the epithets "little magician" and "the fox". His avid pursuit of political office and his frank avowal of a career in politics make him America's first professional politician.

Van Buren was a Jeffersonian Republican-Democrat and believed fervently in the principles of limited government and state's rights. To energize these principles, to affect change, he learned early in his career that party organization was crucial to success. He viewed Madison's and Monroe's policy of minimizing party differences to absorb the dying Federalist Party as dangerously naive. In politics the



The Fox - Martin Van Buren

Snuffboxes



The Eagle - Andrew Jackson

"Jackson's and Van Buren's partnership united the awesome powers of the military hero and the political boss."

strong triumphed. By absorbing the heretical Federalists, Van Buren asserted, the Republican-Democrats were tempting disaster.

To find a man of strong conviction, strong Jeffersonian conviction, not afraid to exercise ruthless partisanship if necessary to remold the amorphous Republican-Democrats into a principled, tightly disciplined party became Van Buren's aim. He looked to the South, the traditional bastion of orthodox Jeffersonianism, for his leader. It was his particular hope to establish an alliance between his powerful New York machine and its Virginia counterpart and then build a national organization upon it.

As 1824 approached, Van Buren decided Virginia-born William Crawford of Georgia was the man he sought. Sufficiently orthodox to satisfy even Van Buren's demands, Crawford was also popular throughout the South. With New York's support, he was capable of winning the Presidency. But Van Buren's plans were grounded when, in August of 1823, Crawford suffered a debilitating stroke. Still Van Buren persisted, long after hope for Crawford's recovery had faded. Eventually it was too late for Van Buren to act in the 1824 election. Democratic-Republican orthodoxy went down to defeat to John Quincy Adams' watered-down Federalism.

Anti-Adams forces took immediate comfort in the



Copper lustre pitcher



Thread box cover

charge that Adams had made a deal with Henry Clay to win the Presidency. Andrew Jackson, the actual victor in popular votes but loser in the Electoral College, advertised his outrage. According to Jackson, the corrupt, drawing room bargain of 1825 had denied the people their constitutional rights. This "political" Jackson was a relatively recent phenomenon. His triumphant showing in the 1824 election surprised and disconcerted those in power. He was viewed by the Eastern establishment as irrevocably common. Educated men pointed to him as the natural inferior product of universal white manhood suffrage, first instituted in 1824. Indeed, Jackson's early political successes had nothing to do with his politics. Even during the Presidential campaign, his politics remained relatively unknown. His strength at the polls derived from his popular appeal as a military hero and in the general misconception of him as one of "the common man".

What was known of the General's politics sometimes diverged alarmingly from Jeffersonian orthodoxy. Jefferson himself was to have called Jackson an "unfit, dangerous" character, though one suspects he was swayed by upper class misconceptions and actually knew little of Jackson's politics. Even though Jackson seemed to disassociate himself from his earlier political indiscretions, Van Buren, in 1825, still had serious doubts about the General. However the lines of battle for 1828 were forming quickly and Van Buren was forced to choose between the obnoxious Adams

and his immensely popular, little-known, frontier antagonist. In 1826 Van Buren met with fellow discontent John Calhoun to discuss the coming campaign. With apparently no assurances from the General regarding his politics, the two powerful leaders momentously joined forces behind Jackson's candidacy.

While Jackson remained at the Hermitage during Adams' Presidency, he was not idle. He wrote long letters to friends around the country, entertained influential men and pressed them to deliver his good-will messages back to their region, and remained in close conference with his group of political advisors in Nashville. While Jackson's popularity may have been enough to elect him, Van Buren was determined to capitalize on it by building such a strong organization around it that Jackson would welcome its support and come to appreciate the importance of its purpose.

Van Buren understood the untold persuasive power of the printed word in a nation as far-flung and isolated as the United States was in 1828. He established an editorial network among the *Albany [NY] Argus*, his home state organ, the *Richmond [VA] Enquirer*, the mouthpiece for party Radicals in Virginia and much of the South, and Jackson's advisors in Nashville. The nation looked to these papers for the word on Jackson. They propagated the party line in Jackson's name with an efficiency and dispatch previously unknown in American politics. The General's past heresies were effectively negated and new, sound Jeffersonian principles intoned in their place, all without detracting from Jackson's popularity.

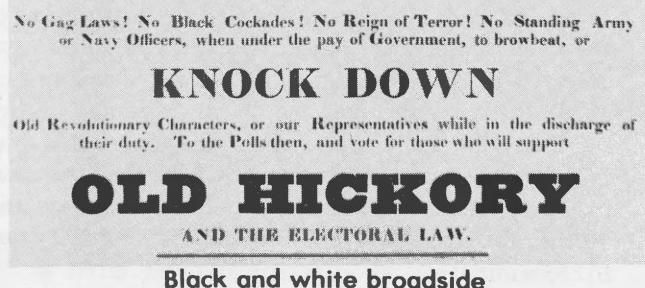
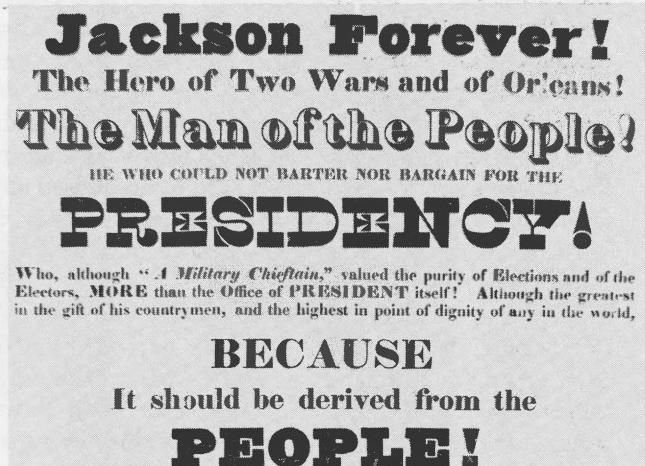
Jackson watched with interest from the Hermitage. As Van Buren had hoped, Jackson had no intention of discouraging the most powerful effort in his behalf. The Central Correspondence Committee, under Jackson's nominal leadership, provided the third element to Jackson's and Van Buren's plan for victory. This intricate national network of correspondents helped stimulate interest in Jackson's candidacy, worked as a vital link in the Jackson forces' communication, and involved literally thousands of men in the political process that had previously excluded them. Such impressive orchestration paid off: the new Republican-Democratic Party, so new that it was now simply called the Democratic Party, swept into power in 1828.

It is not historical hyperbole to call that election the first people's campaign. Extraordinary numbers of men became actively interested and involved in the American political process for the first time. The new Democratic Party was their voice and Jackson their spokesman. He embraced Van Buren's creation publicly when he appointed his campaign architect

Secretary of State. The two men intended to sustain this vital, politically active, politically loyal group between elections with the generous use of patronage. Men who did not agree with the aims and ideals of the new administration were replaced. The unity and strength of the Democratic Party depended on it. The administration's ability to accomplish its aims required it. Spoilsmanship was born out of a sincere and legitimate political need.

In the years immediately following the inauguration, Jackson and Van Buren disagreed frequently but they never doubted one another's sincerity and honesty, and their mutual admiration grew. In December of 1829 when Jackson became gravely ill, he wrote, in secrecy, a political will, naming "my dear friend" Van Buren as his political heir. In him, Jackson wrote, the people will find "a true friend and safe depository of their rights and liberty." Van Buren said that from the administration's earliest days his relations with that "noble old man" were of a "cordial and confidential character ... which (will never be) surpassed among public men."

President Jackson ruled like the General Jackson the nation knew. Though he valued and weighed Van Buren's counsel, he never abdicated the responsibilities of leadership. Whatever Jackson chose to do he did decisively. His firmness and sometimes feigned outrage intimidated men into submission. His judicious use of his power over men made his administration one of progress, of achievement. Presidents who followed have been measured by the



standard that Jackson, in part, set.

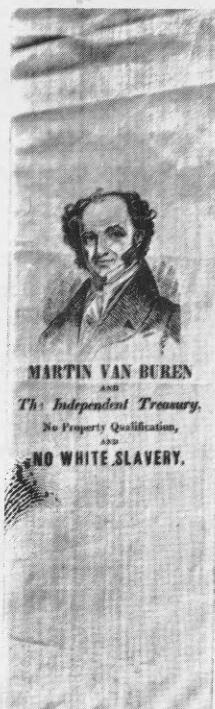
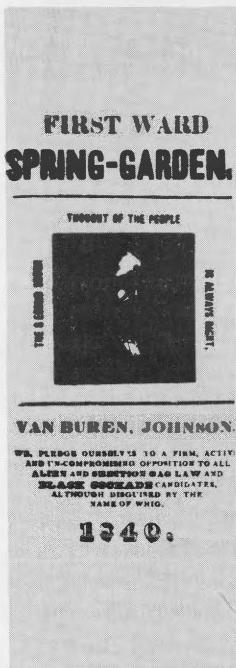
For all of his innate skills, Jackson was not above making political mistakes. And when he did, the artful Van Buren winced. Van Buren was grateful, in 1831, to be removed from the fray and appointed ambassador to Great Britain. The political benefits of his departure were far greater than he had anticipated. As the bank controversy frothed toward boiling over, Van Buren remained aloof in England. When the senate finally got around to voting on his appointment and a jealous Calhoun cast the deciding negative vote, the public, for the first time in Van Buren's career, expressed sympathy for the embarrassed politico. In the process, Van Buren lost the ambassadorship but gained the 1832 nomination for Vice President. No one doubted Jackson's reelection. His overwhelming victory in November testified to his enduring popularity and confirmed him in his course as "defender of the people's rights".

Jackson's and Van Buren's partnership united the awesome powers of the military hero and the political boss. Jackson was the first man to run for the Presidency with virtually no political experience to recommend him. Since his political success, the American public has confused military exploits with the qualities of political leadership. For the rest of the 19th Century, military experience, not diplomatic service or time in the senate, was the prerequisite for the Presidency.

Jackson was also the first man to run against Washington, D.C. and exploit the natural suspicion the public has of its leaders. Many historians charge Van Buren with the incitement of this mistrust. They contend Van Buren's crafty approach and open avowal of partisanship soured the public on its leadership. In fact, rampant and vicious partisanship long predated Van Buren's entrance into Washington. Van Buren's aim was to apply reason to an abused and arbitrarily used power. His prime interest was in devising an order for effective change in a basically disorderly system.

The true test for Jackson's and Van Buren's Democratic Party was not in 1828 or 1832, but in 1836, when Van Buren himself was the party candidate. Lacking Jackson's popularity and color, Van Buren stressed the importance of discipline within the ranks and emphasized doctrine, not personalities, on the campaign trail. His victory marked the maturation of the new Democratic Party. Though Van Buren was defeated in 1840 (by tactics he himself developed in 1828), the party survived the defeat. It was to outlive the men who built it and all of the issues that had initially constituted its framework. Like the Democratic Party, much of American political strategy and attitudes as we know them trace back almost 150 years to the seminal efforts of Jackson and Van Buren. ☺





Opposite page: (Top) Enoch Wood cup plate with a rust color transfer circa 1828; (Middle) Litho under glass with a pewter rim and a mirror reverse circa 1832; (Bottom) Black on yellow snuff box circa 1835; **Items above:** (Top row - l to r) 1840 Silk ribbon; Black on yellow snuff box circa 1835; 1840 Silk ribbon; (Middle) Natural color miniature under glass on ivory with a gold frame circa 1832; (Bottom Row - l to r) 1836 Satin ribbon; Gold pocket watch manufactured by M.I. Tobias, Liverpool, England circa 1835; 1840 Silk ribbon.

A Remembrance

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM A. STEIGER (APIC #256)

by Joseph G. Brown

Representative William Steiger of Wisconsin died in his sleep December 4 at his Capitol Hill home. He was 40. Steiger, long considered to be one of the brighter lights among Republican Congressmen, was re-elected to a seventh term in the House last November, from his state's 6th Congressional District. He had easily defeated Democratic opponent Robert Steffes and Conservative challenger Gordon Ponschock. Steiger was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, where he had developed a reputation as an intelligent, hard-working member who was meticulous in his attention to detail and was regarded as one who did his homework.

Throughout his terms in Congress, Bill Steiger's goal was to help his fellow man. He was known for his endless efforts and service to his constituents, often resulting in little time for himself.

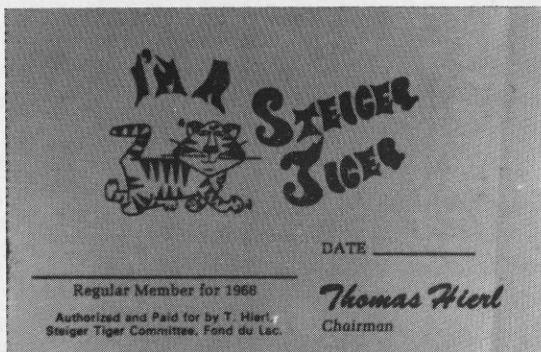
What leisure time he did have was spent with his family and in the active enjoyment of his hobby. My fondest memories of some of the GOP National

Conventions were the many times we rounded up pins and items on the floor and then got together for swapping sessions. Bill Steiger always found time to trade items with many of our Wisconsin APIC members. I even remember one meeting at a convention where he addressed several hundred delegates, all the while clutching a paper bag. What was in the bag? It contained his "collections" for the day.

At the 1972 Inauguration, the Steiger office in the Longworth Building was open for a buffet at which Bill displayed part of his collection. Nine-year-old Billy Steiger went to many political events with his father these past few years, and was allowed on the delegate floor at Kansas City. Young Billy has been developing an interest in his father's collection. If he should pursue this, he will have many memories of his father's outstanding career.

We of the APIC express our sincerest sympathies to the Steiger family. He will be sorely missed as a fellow collector, and as an eager and diligent leader.

Congressman William A. Steiger (1938-1978)



APIC INTERVIEW:

SENATOR BARRY M. GOLDWATER

Interviewer: Harvey E. Goldberg

One of the most outspoken individuals in public life today is Senator Barry M. Goldwater. The Arizona Senator and former GOP Presidential candidate has never been at a loss for words. He is always one to speak his mind - briefly and directly to the point. We are pleased to present this interview with Senator Goldwater as he recalls his Presidential campaign of 14 years ago.

APIC: Until 1964 you were hesitant and against seeking the Presidency. What changed your mind and prompted your announcement in January of that year to campaign for the nomination?

Senator Goldwater: I was hesitant about seeking the Presidency in 1964. And my mind was changed by the great upsurge of interest among young people in the conservative answers to many of our nation's problems.

APIC: Did you expect any difficulty in winning the nomination over Henry Cabot Lodge, Nelson Rockefeller, William Scranton, and other serious contenders?

Senator Goldwater: I did expect great difficulty in winning the nomination over Nelson Rockefeller. Frankly, I never considered Henry Cabot Lodge nor William Scranton serious contenders.

APIC: What effect did the assassination of President Kennedy have upon the 1964 GOP Convention?

Senator Goldwater: I do not believe that the assassination of President Kennedy had any great effect upon the 1964 Republican Convention, as such. Of course, it had a great effect upon the election.

APIC: As the first truly conservative Republican to be nominated since Herbert Hoover, did you foresee any difficulty in maintaining support of the liberal factions of your own party during the campaign?

Senator Goldwater: Yes, I foresaw and, of course, encountered great difficulty in trying to maintain support from the liberal factions of the Republican Party in 1964.

APIC: Would your Presidential campaign of 1964 have differed significantly had you been running against John Kennedy rather than Lyndon Johnson?

Senator Goldwater: My campaign in 1964 would have differed greatly if my opposition had been John Kennedy rather than Lyndon Johnson. With Kennedy, I feel I would have been assured of a rational debate on the outstanding issues — the kind of sensible exchange that Lyndon Johnson steadfastly refused to indulge in.

APIC: Do you feel that the aftermath of the Kennedy assassination, the Warren Commission, etc.





played a major role in pre-determining the election result?

Senator Goldwater: I believe that Kennedy's assassination had a great deal to do with the 1964 election outcome. As I have said many times, this nation was not ready to choose a third President in just two and one half years. I do not believe the Warren Commission Report made any difference except as a recollection of the terrible fact of the assassination.

APIC: The Vietnam war was one of the major issues of the campaign. How do you view the eventual disposition of this situation by former President Nixon?

Senator Goldwater: I believe that President Nixon disposed of the Vietnam War in the only way open to him. This was not his war. It started when Kennedy sent advisers to Vietnam with orders to return fire in the event of attack. And, of course, it was greatly broadened by President Johnson despite his many campaign assurances to the contrary.

APIC: During the heat of the campaign you were called an 'extremist', a 'radical', a 'bigot', and many other things. Yet President Johnson enacted some of your ideas during his subsequent administration. How do you feel about this?

Senator Goldwater: It is always interesting to me how an idea proposed by a conservative can immediately be dubbed "extremist" by some segments of the press while the same idea offered by a liberal can immediately earn the label of "reasonable approach." Once, after a press conference, I heard a reporter tell one of his colleagues, "You know that was a hell of a good idea. It is too bad it came from Goldwater." In reply to your question, however, my major disappointment is that Johnson did not see fit to put more of my ideas into action. During the campaign, I was talking about the issues as they

really were; Johnson was talking about the issues the way he thought the voters would like them to be.

APIC: Your now famous statement "EXTREMISM IN DEFENSE OF LIBERTY IS NO VICE: MODERATION IN THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE IS NO VIRTUE..." resulted in your being linked with the John Birch Society as a supporter. How did this statement evolve, and what were your intended meanings behind the phrases?

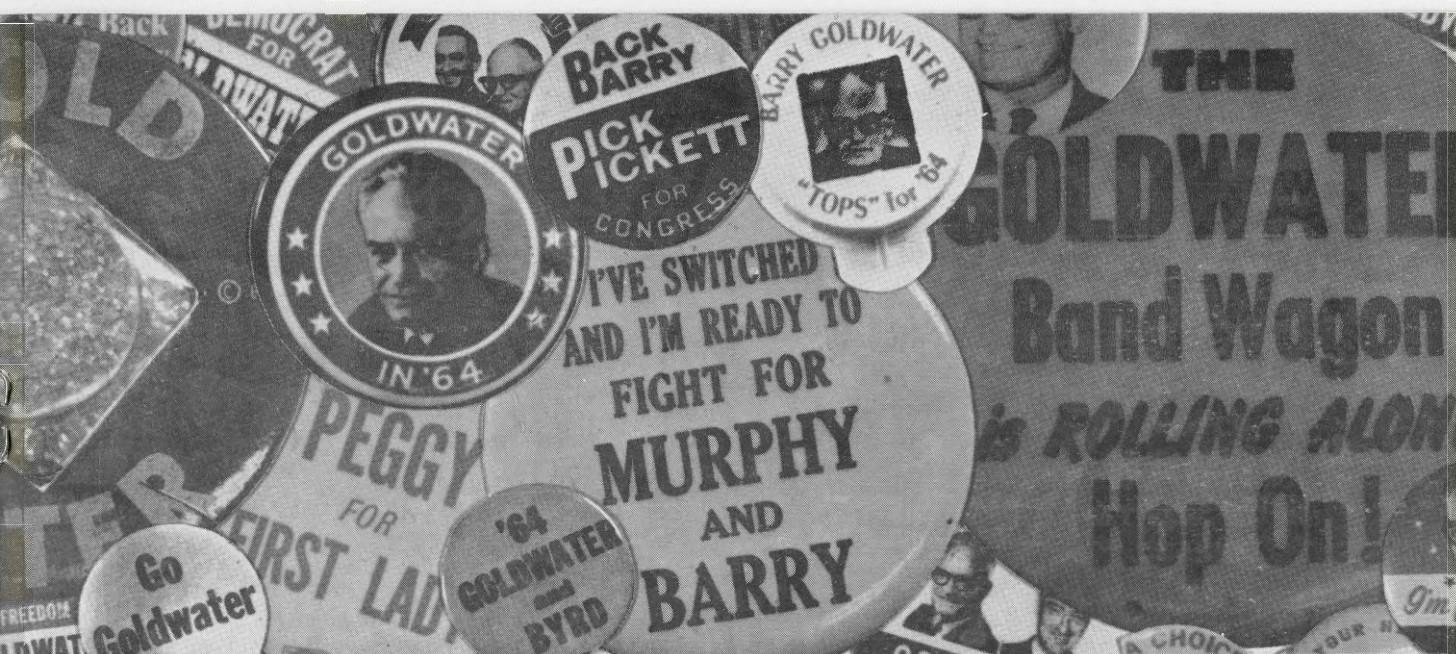
Senator Goldwater: Liberal Republicans and a large segment of the liberal press had linked me to the John Birch Society long before my Convention statement that extremism in the defense of liberty was no vice. The statement evolved during meetings with my advisers and staff writers developing ideas for my acceptance speech to the 1964 Convention. The suggestion for that quote came specifically from Professor Harry Jaffe of Ohio University. As I explained to former President Eisenhower at the time, I meant that extremism, such as his own Normandy invasion, in the pursuit of freedom could not be discounted.

APIC: The beginning of the '64 campaign found you to be an underdog against the then popular and supported incumbent. Did you ever have any doubts as to the outcome of the election?

Senator Goldwater: Looking back, I don't think I had the slightest doubt about the outcome of the election. As I have pointed out, I did not feel the American people were ready to take a third President in such a short time period.

APIC: The Kennedy tragedy aside, do you think that any change in your campaign strategy or specific issues could have made a difference in the voters' decision in 1964?

Senator Goldwater: There are undoubtedly things



that we could have done better or done differently in the area of strategy that might have improved my chances in 1964. But I can't think of any that would have actually changed the outcome.

APIC: Did you have any difficulty returning to the Senate after such a disappointing defeat?

Senator Goldwater: I had no difficulty returning to the Senate. I had had four years to adjust to the situation and in that time I recognized many things that needed to be done for my state and for my country in the United States Senate.

APIC: How do you view the Watergate scandal in light of its effects upon the running of our government, and upon the ethical conduct of our elected officials?

Senator Goldwater: I believe the Watergate scandal has made it much more difficult for well-meaning officials to conduct the course of government. It has focused a bright light of righteousness on every phase of government which many times raises an aura of skepticism about some of the most innocent actions taken by government officials. If it has had any effect on the ethical conduct of our elected officials, it is very difficult to discern in the light of indictments currently being handed down and considered against several members of Congress and officials or persons in the General Services Administration.

APIC: Some have called the 1964 Republican National Convention an alarming, despotic spectacle. How do you recall the event?

Senator Goldwater: The 1964 Republican National Convention was a normal exercise of political choice in our system. There was nothing alarming or despotic about it — except to people who didn't have the votes to put across their own personal ideas.

APIC: The biggest problem seeming to face the American public today is that of the economy. Can you explain why the President and the Congress cannot seem to agree on measures to improve this situation?

Senator Goldwater: The answer to this question is a total lack of leadership, both in the Administration and in the Congress. Half of the time, the President can't make up his mind what he wants to do; and when he does, the Congress feels more often than not that he has made it up the wrong way.

APIC: What do you feel will be the major issues in the Presidential primary and general election campaigns of 1980?

Senator Goldwater: The one overriding issue in the primary and general election campaigns of 1980 will be inflation.

APIC: At this moment, American relations with the Soviet Union are strained to a greater degree than they have been since the beginning of "detente". How do you view the situation?

Senator Goldwater: I have never believed that the Soviet Union had entered into a general spirit of detente with the United States. This has become more evident every day since the word was first applied to U.S. - Soviet relations. I view the Soviet situation with considerable concern. Primarily because of their massive military buildup and the fact that they hold such an enormous advantage over us in conventional arms and are beginning to establish superiority in strategic weapons.

APIC: In conclusion, what remains as your most vivid memory of the 1964 Presidential Campaign?

Senator Goldwater: My most vivid memory of the 1964 campaign is of the many loyal, dedicated, hardworking people who enlisted in my cause with no hope of personal remuneration. ☺



MEMBERSHIP DRIVE PLANNED

The 1979 APIC membership drive will be underway shortly. Now that we have a united front with which to support the hobby, it is important that we make ourselves known to collectors who do not belong to APIC. Some do not even know of our existence. There are many who would benefit from our services, our magazine, and our other members if they knew what we offer.

We are asking each member of APIC to bring in at least one new member. If we do that we can double the size and strength of the organization by the end of the year.

Incentives have been developed for the drive. Prizes, free memberships, and other items will be awarded. Anyone bringing in *more than one new member* will receive a chance in a prize drawing to be held at the end of the year. These prizes will include pins, ribbons, buttons, and other donated items

ranging in value from less than \$10 to more than \$100 each.

A separate effort will be launched to recruit state legislators and/or members of their staffs who collect campaign memorabilia. Some of these people do not collect widely, but given the opportunity, may become more active and join APIC. It is up to us to make ourselves known and extend membership to these people. Anyone

who has personal contact with any of their state legislators or a member of their staff may be able to recruit them. Contact Bob Fratkin or Tom Slater for details and assistance.

In addition, we need publicity. The more widely we are known, the more people we can attract. Whenever you hold meetings as a group, or even a small swap session, get notices to the public. Whenever you put up a display in a local library or museum, school, etc. seek coverage by local papers, radio, and TV.

Media Communication Kits are being made up to help you in getting publicity. For detailed information and assistance, contact Joseph Wasserman, 11451 Cherry Hill Road, Apt. 102, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Keep a few membership applications available. They may be obtained from Joe Hayes, the Secretary/Treasurer.

NEW SECRETARY-TREASURER APPOINTED

The APIC Executive Board has approved the appointment of Joseph Hayes to be National Secre-

[Continued on Page 16]

DUES INCREASE

In the last few years, costs of materials, printing, postage, and all other expenditures needed to provide the full range of services to APIC members have increased dramatically. After reviewing APIC's needs and resources for next year, the APIC Executive Board has reluctantly voted to increase dues to \$12.50 for 1979.

Continuing efforts are being made to cut costs wherever possible without diminishing services to the membership. An increase in publications and services will depend to a great extent on utilizing economies of scale made possible by a larger membership base. Your assistance in the 1979 Membership Drive will enable APIC to help meet these inflationary pressures in future years.

FROM SMOKE-FILLED ROOMS . . .

BILLY CARTER has lost his beloved brew. Pearl Brewery, distributors of BILLY BEER is ending production - because the stuff just isn't selling. A six-pack was offered as a prize recently in a dance contest, and the winners refused to accept their award ... PRESIDENT CARTER has been singled out by British clothiers as one of the most drab individuals regarding his mode of dress. His clothing was called surprisingly dull, and he was advised to make them 'as cheerful as his smile' ... No formal campaign organization has been established yet, but the White House has begun to lay the groundwork for the 1980 re-election campaign ... House Speaker TIP O'NEILL recently persuaded President Carter to move one of his addresses to a

different time to avoid conflict with the weekly Monday Night Football. Who would win the ratings - President Carter or Howard Cosell? ... New Jersey has added a new twist to fighting increased government costs. Rather than hire additional workers for the growing paperwork, Governor Byrne has enrolled his people in a "speed reading" course to help them make better use of their time during the work day ... President Carter may have sold peace at Camp David, but he isn't selling on Capitol Hill. Souvenir sellers say that the post-summit surge has not increased the sagging peanut trinket sales. The fastest selling item is a postcard with the official Presidential photograph - of RICHARD NIXON.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER

Americans feel that their method of campaigning for public office is unique. Well, it is. But campaign buttons are no longer the monopoly of the U.S.A.

Most people have seen the various Chinese versions of our campaign pins, with the likeness of Mao Tse Tung, several years ago.



Also, some of our foreign language pins issued from time to time may have been distributed overseas.

The items pictured here came from the Socialist Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party (what, no Republicans?) of Germany. The Americanization of West Germany would now seem complete: candidates are giving out buttons just as we do at

election time.

One could venture to guess, rather safely, that there is no invasion of "collector pins" or "fantasy items" overseas. Perhaps it is time for APIC to expand and go international.



CHAPTER NEWS

Geographical Chapters:

[Continued from Page 14]

tary-Treasurer of the APIC. All 1979 membership renewals, new member applications and other correspondence concerning membership and dues should be sent to: Joseph Hayes, 1054 Sharpsburg Drive, Huntsville, Alabama 35803.

In a previous action, the Executive Board reluctantly voted to remove Willard Smith from this office in the best interests of the administration of the organization. This action is in no way a reflection on Mr. Smith's status as an APIC member.

NEW FORMAT FOR '79 ROSTER

The 1978-79 APIC Membership Roster will be produced in a slightly different format from the booklet-size version which has been utilized for many years. A loose-leaf type format will be utilized with provisions made for easy changes. To eliminate the costly and unnecessary reprinting of the entire roster year after year, supplements will be added regularly with additions, corrections, address changes, changes in roster codes, etc. These supplements will fit neatly within the original roster, making for a compact and efficient Reference.

APPA CHAPTER: More than fifty tables of political Americana were set up to greet several hundred collectors at the first annual APPA Chapter Eastern Regional Convention. The Newark (NJ) Holiday Inn was crowded with dealers, collectors, and their families for the December 8-9 weekend.

APIC members from all parts of the country gathered to buy, sell, and swap. National Board members were there in addition to APIC President Fratkin and several Regional Officers. Collectors from as far away as Chicago and Houston were found moving from table to table.

A new format was tried for the first time. The bourse was run on Friday evening and all day Saturday as opposed to the traditional Saturday-Sunday. It appears that this format provided more floor-time for both dealers and collectors. The bourse was active until almost Midnight on Friday and through closing late Saturday afternoon.

The highlight of the gathering was a luncheon talk by Walter J. Smith, son of the late Alfred E. Smith. Treating listeners to a side of a political candidate which we rarely have the opportunity to see, Mr. Smith and his lovely wife also offered their time generously to



Convention speaker Walter J. Smith with APPA Chapter officers (left to right): President Jim Cassidy, Vice President Bill Barclay and Secretary Jim Kahler.

answer questions about the 1928 Democratic Presidential nominee and former New York Governor.

In addition, an exhibit of New York-New Jersey Presidential candidates was open to all. Campaign items of such Metropolitan notables as Woodrow Wilson, Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as Al Smith and other hopefults were on display.

With the inaugural APPA Eastern Regional being such a success, Chapter President Jim Cassidy is hopeful of bigger and better things in 1979. Details about where and when will be available early next fall.

BIG APPLE CHAPTER: On December 28, a formation meeting was held for the new New York area chapter, to be called the BIG APPLE. Interim officers were chosen to guide the group through its formation stages: Gary Cohen, President; Lynn Bettmann, Vice President; Ben Blank, Secretary-Treasurer.

BUCKEYE CHAPTER: A large meeting of the Ohio (Buckeye) collectors was held recently, with President Fred Shaefer reporting over 100 members and 5 APIC National Board members in attendance. Columbus, Ohio's Channel



Mr. Smith addressing the banquet.

4 did TV coverage of the event, and the publicity cannot help but be beneficial to the Buckeyes and the APIC.

DeWITT CHAPTER: The J. Doyle DeWitt Chapter has announced that its annual Regional Convention will be held at Meriden, Connecticut on May 11-12, 1979. For details contact Ken Flory at 153 Haverford Street, Hamden, CT 06517.

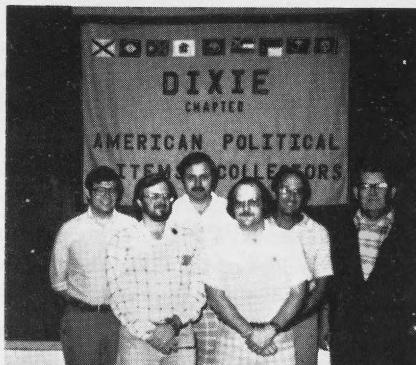
At a recent DeWitt meeting, a rather large attendance included President Bob Fratkin, Vice Presidents David Frent and Elwin Taylor, *Standard* Editor Jim Kahler, and other APIC officials in addition to the chapter membership and guests. The business meeting was followed by an excellent indepth talk on Local Collecting by Willard Smith.

DIXIE CHAPTER: The fall meeting of the Dixie Chapter was held in Atlanta, Georgia. Collectors from Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina

MEETING POLICY

The APIC Board of Directors has reaffirmed its policy on Regional meetings. No gathering will be an officially sanctioned APIC Regional Meet unless (a) it has been scheduled for meetings on more than one calendar day and (b) it has been previously approved by schedule coordinator David Castaldi, 14492 Amberwick, Tustin, CA 92680.

Try to plan your meetings at least six months ahead. To avoid problems, contact Dave as soon as your preliminary plans have been made. Conflict of dates will be settled on a first-come basis, and we cannot allow more than one regional meeting - in close geographic proximity - within three weeks of another.



Left to right: APIC Secretary-Treasurer Joe Hayes, ALPIC President Preston Malcom, APIC President Bob Fratkin, Dixie Chapter Historian Lamar Bradley, Dixie Chapter President Chris Olmstead, and APIC Vice President Region No.6 Vernon Houston at the recent Dixie meeting in Atlanta.

were there, as well as APIC President Bob Fratkin and *Keynoter* Editor Trudy Mason. New chapter officers were elected at the business meeting: Chris Olmstead, President; Bob Phillips, Vice President; Preston Malcom, Secretary-Treasurer; Lamar Bradley, Historian; and Joe Hayes, Editor of the *Dixie News*.

Chapter membership was opened to all members of APIC. Dues for 1979 are \$5.00. The *Dixie News* is published six times a year and offers free advertising space to members. Contact Secretary Pres-

ton Malcom at 37 Brown Avenue, McDonough, GA 30253 for membership applications.

NATION'S CAPITOL CHAPTER: The Washington D.C. Chapter met recently at the Washington Post Cafe, with more than forty members attending. The auction was held as usual, which points out the uniqueness of this chapter: they have no membership dues, but pay for their meeting facilities out of proceeds from their auction.

A plaque was presented to Bob Fratkin in appreciation of his dedication and service as chapter president for the past seven years. The meeting received multi-column coverage in the Metro section of the *Washington Post*.



APIC President Bob Fratkin receiving a plaque in appreciation of his dedication and service as chapter president from Gary Hong.

[Continued on next Page]

NOTICE TO ALL SPECIALTY AND GEOGRAPHIC CHAPTERS:

Please notify us immediately of the status of your chapter. We need to know the following information from all groups.

1. Current officers names and addresses
2. Publication name and Editor's name/address
3. Membership dues and person to contact for information

A regular chapter report form will be forwarded to each chapter so that you may keep us posted on your latest activities. Right now, we need to know which chapters are active, and where to contact you.

Send all information to Harvey Goldberg, Associate Editor *The Standard*, P.O. Box 922, Clark, New Jersey 07066.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: At the recent Southern California chapter meeting held in Torrance, President Jim Weling was pleased to welcome a reporter from the *Los Angeles Times*. Many of the chapter's 145 members were in attendance. A lively bourse filled most of the afternoon, with items ranging from 25 cent California locals to a 1908 William Jennings Bryan "cornstalk" oval for \$750.00 (Hake BRY-124). Several members displayed parts of their collections, including Chris Crain, president of the Nixon Chapter, and Cameron Zwern who was sporting a F.D.R. T-shirt as part of his Roosevelt collection.

See You in San Francisco

Specialty Chapters:

KENNEDY CHAPTER: The Kennedy Chapter has undergone a complete reorganization. Officers have been selected: Thomas Pahs - President; Betty M. Sorenson - Vice President (JFK), John Henigan - Vice President (RFK), Barry K. Hayman - Vice President (EMK), and Pat Pahs - Secretary/Treasurer.

A newsletter, the *Kennedy Hyannisporter*, will be published every other month under the guidance of Harvey Goldberg, the newly appointed Editor.

The chapter leadership looks forward to providing their services for the benefit of APIC members who specialize or are interested in any and all Kennedy family items.

Membership applications can be obtained from Secretary Pat Pahs, 2011 South 20th Street, La Crosse, WI 54601, or from Editor Harvey

MARCH 18 - APPA Chapter: Byram Veteran's Clubhouse, Byram, Connecticut. Exit 2 New England Turnpike. 11:00 a.m. - 4 p.m. Free lunch. Kennedy Brothers Day (Bring your items to display). Contact: Jim Cassidy, (203) 531-5886.

APRIL 6-7 - Great Lakes Chapter (Michigan): Holiday Inn Westbank, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Contact: Pete Redebaugh, (313) 885-2677 or Ken Hosner, (616) 345-5983.

APRIL 22 - Chicago Chapter: Woodfield Shopping Center - Schaumburg Room (next to Penney's), Route I-90 & N.W. Tollway, Schaumburg, Illinois. Contact: Bob Bialo.

MAY 11-12 - J. Doyle DeWitt Chapter: Eastern Regional, Holiday Inn, Meriden, Connecticut. 5:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. (5/11), 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (5/12). Contact: Bill Prescott.

Goldberg, P.O. Box 922, Clark, NJ 07066. Dues are \$3.50 per year.

Future efforts include cataloguing projects for each of the Kennedy brothers, as well as a chart to help differentiate one Kennedy (brother) campaign item from another.

NIXON POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS: Current officers of the NPIC are Chris Crain - President, Herb Shemwell - Vice President, and Elwyn Taylor, Jr. - Secretary/Treasurer. Elections are planned for mid-1979.

The massive "Catalogue of Richard Nixon's Campaign Buttons" was published in 1978, containing almost 100 pages and over 1,200 buttons. NPIC is actively working on a supplement to keep the catalogue up to date, and is also considering a flexible price guide to accompany the catalogue.

A copy was presented to former President Nixon by NPIC President Chris Crain on August 4, 1978.

Copies of the Nixon catalogue are \$7.50 postpaid and may be ordered from Chris by writing to

him at 1766-B Cedar Glenn Drive, Anaheim, CA 92807.

TRUMAN CHAPTER: Members of the chapter who met at the APIC National Convention in St. Louis this past summer agreed to begin work on a cataloguing project for the campaign memorabilia of Harry S. Truman.

Project chairmen Hal Ottaway and Bob Phillips, along with project coordinators Linda Adams, Bill Barclay, Jim Cassidy, and Herb Shemwell, expect to begin this monumental task shortly after the first of the year. Picturing items from the entire career of the late President, the project will offer actual size illustrations in addition to relative information about the items.

Anyone who would like to join the Truman Chapter can contact President Jim Cassidy at 6 Arther Street, Greenwich, CT 06830. In addition to membership, the Truman Chapter is also seeking any unlisted or unusual Truman campaign items for the upcoming project.

THE LOCAL REPORT: THE 1978 ELECTIONS

by Leon A. McPherson, Jr.

As usual, voter apathy, personalities, and local issues were determining factors in the election. The most interesting races developed where politicians of a new and younger breed challenged old time incumbents. At the same time, voters have a penchant for returning these incumbents to office. Over the past fifty years, incumbents have exhibited a much greater strength than their opponents: city and county officials succeeded themselves more than 80% of the time while state legislators are successfully re-elected more than 70% of the time as compared with 90% for U.S. Congressmen and 80% for Senators. Gubernatorial candidates for successive terms are more vulnerable, winning re-election only 65% of the time.

The GOP gained 9 Governorships in the '78 midterms. Republicans now control the chief executive seats in six of the ten largest states: Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin. Democrats managed to retain New York, California, Massachusetts, and Florida.

Republican governors replaced Democrats in Tennessee, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon. Democrats

won in three currently Republican states: New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Kansas, as well as Maine which was Independent. In Texas, Bill Clements won by a margin of some 15,000 votes out of a record 2 1/2 million cast.

One of the most significant Democratic gains came in New Hampshire where Hugh Gallen defeated incumbent Meldrin Thompson. Republicans added Minnesota to their ranks as the DFL Party, once considered invincible, went down to a shattering defeat.

Results in the gubernatorial elections, in addition to giving the GOP a six-state gain, also gave a political boost to at least two possible Presidential contenders. James Thompson of Illinois, who is regarded as a potential Republican nominee in 1980, won re-election by nearly 600,000 votes and Governor Jerry Brown of California defeated Republican opponent Evelle Younger by more than 1.3 million votes. Brown has indicated that he might challenge President Carter for the '80 nomination.

Results of the 1978 Senatorial Races

Results of 1978's 35 races for the United States Senate are listed below. The asterisks signify incumbents.

ALABAMA	Percy-Rep	IOWA	54%	Humphrey-Rep	51%
Two Seats	Clark-Dem*		48%	Bradley-Dem	58%
Heflin-Dem	Jepsen-Rep		52%	Bell-Rep	44%
Couch-Third Party		KANSAS			
	Roy-Dem		44%	Anaya-Dem	47%
	Kassebaum-Rep		56%	Domenici-Rep*	53%
ALASKA		KENTUCKY			
Hobbs-Dem	Huddleston-Dem*		61%	Ingram-Dem	46%
Stevens-Rep*	Guenther-Rep		37%	Helms-Rep*	54%
ARKANSAS		LOUISIANA			
Pryor-Dem	Johnston-Dem*	Uncontested		Boren-Dem	66%
Kelly-Rep	Cohen-Rep			Kamm-Rep	33%
	Hathaway-Dem*		34%		
	Tsongas-Dem		55%	Cook-Dem	38%
	Brooke-Rep*		45%	Hatfield-Rep	62%
COLORADO		MICHIGAN			
Haskell-Dem*	Levin-Dem		53%	Pell-Dem*	75%
Armstrong-Rep	Griffin-Rep*		47%	Reynolds-Rep	25%
DELAWARE		MINNESOTA			
Biden-Dem*	Anderson-Dem*		42%	Ravenel-Dem	44%
Baxter-Rep	Boschwitz-Rep		57%	Thurmond-Rep*	56%
	Short-Dem		36%		
	Durenberger-Rep		61%	Barnett-Dem	33%
GEORGIA		MISSISSIPPI		Pressler-Rep	67%
Nunn-Dem*	Dantin-Dem		32%	Eskind-Dem	42%
Stokes-Rep	Cochran-Rep		45%	Baker-Rep*	58%
	Evers-Third Party		23%		
IDAHO		MONTANA			
Jensen-Dem	Baucus-Dem		56%	Krueger-Dem	50%
McClure-Rep*	Williams-Rep		44%	Tower-Rep*	50%
ILLINOIS		NEBRASKA			
Seith-Dem	Exon-Dem		68%	Miller-Dem	50%
	Shastean-Rep		32%	Warner-Rep	50%
	McIntyre-Dem*		49%	Randolph-Dem*	50%
				Moore-Rep	50%
				Whitaker-Dem	38%
				Simpson-Rep	62%
		NEW HAMPSHIRE			

In the Senate races, the two biggest upsets were in Iowa where Democratic Senator Dick Clark was unseated by former Lieutenant Governor Roger Jepsen, and in

New Hampshire where liberal Democratic Senator Thomas McIntyre was defeated for a third term bid by airline pilot Gordon Humphrey.

On the GOP side, Senator Ed-

ward Brooke (R-Mass), the only Black in the Senate, was defeated by Representative Paul Tsongas, a liberal Democrat who benefited from the campaign efforts of Presi-

Results of the 1978 Congressional Races

Results of 1978's races for the House of Representatives are listed below. The number before each name is the state district number. The asterisks signify incumbents.

ALABAMA

- 1: Jack Edwards, Rep*
- 2: William Dickinson, Rep*
- 3: Bill Nichols, Dem*
- 4: Tom Bevill, Dem*
- 5: Ronnie Flippo, Dem*
- 6: John Buchanan, Rep*
- 7: Richard Shelby, Dem

ALASKA

At large: Don Young, Rep*

ARIZONA

- 1: John Rhodes, Rep*
- 2: Morris K. Udall, Dem*
- 3: Bob Stump, Dem*
- 4: Eldon Rudd, Rep*

ARKANSAS

- 1: Bill Alexander, Dem*
- 2: Edwin R. Bethune, Jr., Rep
- 3: John P. Hammerschmidt, Rep*
- 4: Beryl Anthony, Dem

CALIFORNIA

- 1: Harold T. Johnson, Dem*
- 2: Don H. Clausen, Rep*
- 3: Robert T. Matsui, Dem
- 4: Vic Fazio, Dem
- 5: John L. Burton, Dem*
- 6: Phillip Burton, Dem*
- 7: George Miller, Dem*
- 8: Ronald V. Dellums, Dem*
- 9: Fortney H. Stark, Dem*
- 10: Don Edwards, Dem*
- 11: Leo J. Ryan, Dem*
- 12: Paul N. McCloskey, Rep*
- 13: Norman Y. Mineta, Dem*
- 14: Norman Shumway, Rep
- 15: Tony Coelho, Dem
- 16: Leon Panetta, Dem*
- 17: Charles Pashayan, Rep
- 18: Bill Thomas, Rep
- 19: Robert J. Lagomarsino, Rep*
- 20: Barry M. Goldwater, Jr., Rep*
- 21: James C. Corman, Dem*
- 22: Carlos J. Moorhead, Rep*

HAWAII

- 23: Anthony Beilenson, Dem*
- 24: Henry A. Waxman, Dem*
- 25: Edward R. Roybal, Dem*
- 26: John H. Rousselot, Rep*
- 27: Robert K. Dornan, Rep*
- 28: Julian Dixon, Dem
- 29: Augustus F. Hawkins, Dem*
- 30: George E. Danielson, Dem*
- 31: Charles H. Wilson, Dem*
- 32: Glenn M. Anderson, Dem*
- 33: Wayne Grisham, Rep
- 34: Dan Lungren, Rep
- 35: Jim Lloyd, Dem*
- 36: George E. Brown, Jr., Dem*
- 37: Jerry Lewis, Rep
- 38: Jerry M. Patterson, Dem*
- 39: William Dannemeyer, Rep
- 40: Robert E. Badham, Rep*
- 41: Bob Wilson, Rep*
- 42: Lionel Van Deerlin, Dem*
- 43: Clair Burgener, Rep*

COLORADO

- 1: Patricia Schroeder, Dem*
- 2: Timothy Wirth, Dem*
- 3: Ray Kogovsek, Dem
- 4: James Johnson, Rep*
- 5: Ken Kramer, Rep

CONNECTICUT

- 1: William R. Cotter, Dem*
- 2: Christopher J. Dodd, Dem*
- 3: Robert N. Giaimo, Dem*
- 4: Stewart B. McKinney, Rep*
- 5: William Ratchford, Dem
- 6: Anthony Moffett, Dem*

DELAWARE

At large: Thomas Evans, Rep*

FLORIDA

- 1: Earl Hutto, Dem
- 2: Don Fuqua, Dem*
- 3: Charles Bennett, Dem*
- 4: Bill Chappell, Dem*
- 5: Richard Kelly, Rep*
- 6: C. W. Young, Rep*
- 7: Sam Gibbons, Dem*
- 8: Andy Ireland, Dem*
- 9: Bill Nelson, Dem
- 10: L. A. Bafalis, Rep*
- 11: Dan Mica, Dem
- 12: Ed Stack, Dem
- 13: William Lehman, Dem*
- 14: Claude Pepper, Dem*
- 15: Danté Fascell, Dem*

GEORGIA

- 1: Bo Ginn, Dem*
- 2: Dawson Mathis, Dem*
- 3: Jack Brinkley, Dem*
- 4: Elliott Levitas, Dem*
- 5: Wyche Fowler, Dem*
- 6: Newt Gingrich, Rep
- 7: Larry McDonald, Dem*
- 8: Billy Lee Evans, Dem*
- 9: Ed Jenkins, Dem*
- 10: Doug Barnard, Dem*

IDAHO

- 1: Steven D. Symms, Rep*
- 2: George V. Hansen, Rep*

ILLINOIS

- 1: Bennett Stewart, Dem
- 2: Morgan F. Murphy, Dem*
- 3: Martin Russo, Dem*
- 4: Edward J. Derwinski, Rep*
- 5: John G. Fary, Dem*
- 6: Henry J. Hyde, Rep*
- 7: Cardiss Collins, Dem*
- 8: Dan Rostenkowski, Dem*
- 9: Sidney R. Yates, Dem*
- 10: undecided

- 11: Frank Annunzio, Dem*
- 12: Phillip M. Crane, Rep*
- 13: Robert McClory, Rep*
- 14: John N. Erlenborn, Rep*
- 15: Tom Corcoran, Rep*
- 16: John B. Anderson, Rep*
- 17: George M. O'Brien, Rep*
- 18: Robert H. Michel, Rep*
- 19: Tom Railsback, Rep*
- 20: Paul Findley, Rep*

- 21: Edward Madigan, Rep*
- 22: Daniel B. Crane, Rep
- 23: Melvin Price, Dem*
- 24: Paul Simon, Dem*

INDIANA

- 1: Adam Benjamin, Jr., Dem*
- 2: Floyd J. Fithian, Dem*
- 3: John Brademas, Dem*
- 4: J. Danforth Quayle, Rep*
- 5: Elwood Hillis, Rep*
- 6: David Evans, Dem*
- 7: John T. Myers, Rep*
- 8: H. Joel Deckard, Rep
- 9: Lee H. Hamilton, Dem*
- 10: Philip R. Sharp, Dem*
- 11: Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Dem*

IOWA

- 1: James A. S. Leach, Rep*
- 2: Tome Tauke, Rep
- 3: Charles E. Grassley, Rep*
- 4: Neal Smith, Dem*
- 5: Tom Harkin, Dem*
- 6: Berkley Bedell, Dem*

KANSAS

- 1: Keith G. Sebelius, Rep*
- 2: Jim Jeffries, Rep
- 3: Larry Winn, Jr., Rep*
- 4: Dan Glickman, Dem*
- 5: Robert Whittaker, Rep

KENTUCKY

- 1: Carroll Hubbard, Jr., Dem*
- 2: William H. Natcher, Dem*
- 3: Romano L. Mazzoli, Dem*
- 4: Gene Snyder, Rep*
- 5: Tim Lee Carter, Rep*
- 6: Larry Hopkins, Rep

LOUISIANA

- 1: Bob Livingston, Rep*
- 2: Lindy Boggs, Dem*
- 3: David Treen, Rep*
- 4: Claude Leach, Dem
- 5: Jerry Huckaby, Dem*
- 6: W. Henson Moore, Rep*
- 7: John Breaux, Dem*
- 8: Gillis Long, Dem*

MAINE

- 1: David F. Emery, Rep*
- 2: Olympia Snowe, Rep

MARYLAND

- 1: Robert Bauman, Rep*
- 2: Clarence Long, Dem*
- 3: Barbara Mikulski, Dem*
- 4: Marjorie Holt, Rep*
- 5: Gladys Spellman, Dem*
- 6: Beverly Byron, Dem
- 7: Parron Mitchell, Dem*
- 8: Michael Barnes, Dem

MASSACHUSETTS

- 1: Silvio O. Conte, Rep*
- 2: Edward Boland, Dem*
- 3: Joseph Early, Dem*
- 4: Robert Drinan, Dem*
- 5: James Shannon, Dem
- 6: Nicholas Mavroules, Dem
- 7: Edward Markey, Dem*
- 8: Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Dem*
- 9: Joe Monkley, Dem*
- 10: Margaret Heckler, Rep*
- 11: Brian Donnelly, Dem
- 12: Gerry Studds, Dem*

MICHIGAN

- 1: John Conyers, Dem*
- 2: Carl Pursell, Rep*
- 3: Howard Wolpe, Dem
- 4: David Stockman, Rep*
- 5: Harold Sawyer, Rep*
- 6: Bob Carr, Dem*
- 7: Dale Kildee, Dem*
- 8: Bob Traxler, Dem*
- 9: Guy Vander Jagt, Rep*
- 10: Don Albosta, Dem
- 11: Robert Davis, Rep
- 12: David Bonior, Dem*
- 13: Charles Diggs, Dem*
- 14: Lucien Nedzi, Dem*
- 15: William Ford, Dem*
- 16: John Dingell, Dem*
- 17: William Brodhead, Dem*
- 18: James Blanchard, Dem*
- 19: William Broomfield, Rep*

MINNESOTA

- 1: Arlen Erdahl, Rep
- 2: Tom Hagedorn, Rep*
- 3: Bill Frenzel, Rep*
- 4: Bruce Vento, Dem*
- 5: Martin Sabo, Dem
- 6: Richard Nolan, Dem*
- 7: Arlan Stangeland, Rep*

dent Carter and more importantly from Senator Edward Kennedy who broke family tradition by stumping in his home state for Democratic hopefuls. Senator Ro-

bert Griffin (R-Mich) was upset in a bid for a third term by Carl Levin.

Three other incumbent Senators were unseated - all liberal Dems.

Wendell Anderson of Minnesota was beaten by Rudy Boschwitz, a moderate; Senator Floyd Haskell (D-Colo.) was defeated by conservative Republican William Arm-

8: James Oberstar, Dem*

MISSISSIPPI

- 1: Jamie L. Whitten, Dem*
- 2: David R. Bowen, Dem*
- 3: G. V. Sonny Montgomery, Dem*
- 4: Jon Hinson, Rep
- 5: Trent Lott, Rep*

MISSOURI

- 1: William Clay, Dem*
- 2: Robert A. Young, Dem*
- 3: Richard A. Gephardt, Dem*
- 4: Ike Skelton, Dem*
- 5: Richard Bolling, Dem*
- 6: E. Thomas Coleman, Rep*
- 7: Gene Taylor, Rep*
- 8: Richard H. Ichord, Dem*
- 9: Harold L. Volkmer, Dem*
- 10: Bill D. Burlison, Dem*

MONTANA

- 1: Pat Williams, Dem
- 2: Ron Marlenee, Rep*

NEBRASKA

- 1: Douglas Bereuter, Rep
- 2: John Cavanaugh, Dem*
- 3: Virginia Smith, Rep*

NEVADA

At large: Jim Santini, Dem*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1: Norman D'Amours, Dem*
- 2: James Cleveland, Rep*

NEW JERSEY

- 1: James J. Florio, Dem*
- 2: William J. Hughes, Dem*
- 3: James J. Howard, Dem*
- 4: Frank Thompson, Jr., Dem*
- 5: Millicent Fenwick, Rep*
- 6: Edwin B. Forsythe, Rep*
- 7: Andrew Maguire, Dem*
- 8: Robert A. Roe, Dem*
- 9: Harold C. Hollenbeck, Rep*
- 10: Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Dem*
- 11: Joseph G. Minish, Dem*
- 12: Matthew J. Rinaldo, Rep*
- 13: Jim Courier, Rep
- 14: Frank J. Guarini, Dem
- 15: Edward J. Patten, Dem*

NEW MEXICO

- 1: Manuel Lujan, Jr., Rep*
- 2: Harold Runnels, Dem*

NEW YORK

- 1: William Carney, Rep
- 2: Thomas Downey, Dem*
- 3: Jerome Ambro, Dem*
- 4: Norman Lent, Rep*
- 5: John Wydler, Rep*
- 6: Lester Wolff, Dem*
- 7: Joseph Addabbo, Dem*
- 8: Benjamin Rosenthal, Dem*
- 9: Geraldine Ferraro, Dem
- 10: Mario Biaggi, Dem*
- 11: James Scheuer, Dem*
- 12: Shirley Chisholm, Dem*
- 13: Stephen Solarz, Dem*

14: Fredrick Richmond, Dem*

- 15: Leo Zefteretti, Dem*
- 16: Elizabeth Holtzman, Dem*
- 17: John Murphy, Dem*
- 18: S. William Green, Rep*
- 19: Charles Rangel, Dem*
- 20: Theodore Weiss, Dem*
- 21: Robert Garcia, Dem*
- 22: Jonathan Bingham, Dem*
- 23: Peter Peyster, Dem
- 24: Richard Ottinger, Dem*
- 25: Hamilton Fish, Rep*
- 26: Benjamin Gilman, Rep*
- 27: Matthew McHugh, Dem*
- 28: Samuel Stratton, Dem*
- 29: Gerald Solomon, Rep
- 30: Robert McEwen, Rep*
- 31: Donald Mitchell, Rep*
- 32: James Hanley, Dem*
- 33: Gary Lee, Rep
- 34: Frank Horton, Rep*
- 35: Barber Conable, Rep*
- 36: John LaFalce, Dem*
- 37: Henry Nowak, Dem*
- 38: Jack Kemp, Rep*
- 39: Stanley Lundine, Dem*

NORTH CAROLINA

- 1: Walter B. Jones, Dem*
- 2: L. H. Fountain, Dem*
- 3: Charles Whitley, Dem*
- 4: Ike Andrews, Dem*
- 5: Stephen L. Neal, Dem*
- 6: Richardson Preyer, Dem*
- 7: Charles Rose, Dem*
- 8: W. G. Hefner, Dem*
- 9: James G. Martin, Rep*
- 10: James T. Broyhill, Rep*
- 11: Lamar Guuder, Dem*

NORTH DAKOTA

- At large: Mark Andrews, Rep*

OHIO

- 1: Willis D. Gradison, Rep*
- 2: Thomas A. Luken, Dem*
- 3: Tony P. Hall, Dem
- 4: Tennyson Guyer, Rep*
- 5: Delbert L. Latta, Rep*
- 6: William H. Harsha, Rep*
- 7: Clarence J. Brown, Rep*
- 8: Thomas N. Kindness, Rep*
- 9: Thomas L. Ashley, Dem*
- 10: Clarence E. Miller, Rep*
- 11: J. William Stanton, Rep*
- 12: Samuel L. Devine, Rep*
- 13: Donald J. Pease, Dem*
- 14: John F. Sieberling, Dem*
- 15: Chalmers P. Wylie, Rep*
- 16: Ralph Regula, Rep*
- 17: John M. Ashbrook, Rep*
- 18: Douglas Applegate, Dem*
- 19: Lyle Williams, Rep
- 20: Mary Rose Oakar, Dem*
- 21: Louis Stokes, Dem*
- 22: Charles A. Vanik, Dem*

23: Ronald Mottl, Dem*

OKLAHOMA

- 1: James R. Jones, Dem*
- 2: Mike Symar, Dem
- 3: Wes Watkins, Dem*
- 4: Tom Steed, Dem*
- 5: Mickey Edwards, Rep*
- 6: Glenn English, Dem*

OREGON

- 1: Les AuCoin, Dem*
- 2: Al Ullman, Dem*
- 3: Robert Duncan, Dem*
- 4: James Weaver, Dem*

PENNSYLVANIA

- 1: Michael Meyers, Dem*
- 2: William H. Gray III, Dem
- 3: Raymond F. Lederer, Dem*
- 4: Charles F. Dougherty, Rep
- 5: Richard T. Schulze, Rep*
- 6: Gus Yatron, Dem*
- 7: Robert W. Edgar, Dem*
- 8: Peter H. Kostmayer, Dem*
- 9: Bud Shuster, Rep*

PENNSYLVANIA

- 10: Joseph M. McDade, Rep*
- 11: Daniel J. Flood, Dem*
- 12: John P. Murtha, Dem*
- 13: Lawrence Coughlin, Rep*
- 14: William S. Moorhead, Dem*

PENNSYLVANIA

- 15: Donald L. Ritter, Rep
- 16: Robert S. Walker, Rep*
- 17: Allen E. Ertel, Dem*
- 18: Doug Walgren, Dem*
- 19: William Goodling, Rep*

PENNSYLVANIA

- 20: Joseph Gaydos, Dem*
- 21: Don Bailey, Dem
- 22: Austin J. Murphy, Dem*
- 23: William F. Clinger, Rep
- 24: Marc L. Marks, Rep*

PENNSYLVANIA

- 25: Eugene Atkinson, Dem

RHODE ISLAND

- 1: Fernand J. StGermain, Dem*
- 2: Edward P. Beard, Dem*

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 1: Mendel J. Davis, Dem*
- 2: Floyd Spence, Rep*
- 3: Butler Derrick, Dem*
- 4: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., Rep
- 5: Ken Holland, Dem*
- 6: John Jenrette, Jr., Dem*

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1: Undecided
- 2: James Abnor, Rep*

TENNESSEE

- 1: James H. Quillen, Rep*

TENNESSEE

- 2: John Duncan, Rep*
- 3: Marilyn Lloyd, Dem*

TENNESSEE

- 4: Albert Gore, Dem*
- 5: Bill Boner, Dem
- 6: Robin Beard, Rep*

TENNESSEE

- 7: Ed Jones, Dem*
- 8: Harold Ford, Dem*

TEXAS

- 1: Sam Hall, Jr., Dem*

2: Charles Wilson, Dem*

- 3: James M. Collins, Rep*

4: Ray Roberts, Dem*

5: James Mattox, Dem*

6: Phil Gramm, Dem

7: Bill Archer, Rep*

8: Bob Eckhardt, Dem*

9: Jack Brooks, Dem*

10: J. J. Pickle, Dem*

12: Jim Wright, Dem*

13: Jack Hightower, Dem*

14: Joe Wyatt, Dem

15: E. Kika DE LA Garza, Dem*

16: Richard White, Dem*

17: Charles Stenholm, Dem

18: Mickey Leland, Dem

19: Ken Hance, Dem

20: Henry Gonzales, Dem*

21: Tom Loeffler, Rep

22: Ron Paul, Rep

23: Abraham Kazen, Dem*

24: Martin Frost, Dem

UTAH

1: Gunn McKay, Dem*

2: Dan Marriott, Rep*

VERMONT

At large: James Jeffords, Rep*

VIRGINIA

1: Paul Tribble, Rep*

2: G. William Whitehurst, Rep*

3: David E. Satterfield, Dem*

4: Robert W Daniel, Jr., Rep*

5: W. C. Dan Daniel, Dem*

6: M. Caldwell Butler, Rep*

7: J. Kenneth Robinson, Rep*

8: Herbert E. Harris, Dem*

9: William C. Wampler, Rep*

10: Joseph Fisher, Dem*

WASHINGTON

1: Joel Pritchard, Rep*

2: Al Swift, Dem

3: Don Bonker, Dem*

4: Mike McCormack, Dem*

5: Thomas Foley, Dem*

6: Norman Dicks, Dem*

7: Mike Lowry, Dem

WEST VIRGINIA

1: Robert H. Mollohan, Dem*

2: Harley O. Staggers, Dem*

3: John M. Slack, Dem*

4: Nick Joe Rahall II, Dem*

WISCONSIN

1: Les Aspin, Dem*

2: Robert Kastenmeier, Dem*

3: Alvin Baldus, Dem*

4: Clement Zablocki, Dem*

5: Henry Reuss, Dem*

6: William Steiger, Rep*

7: David Obey, Dem*

8: Tobias Roth, Rep

9: F. James Sensenbrenner, Rep

WYOMING

At large: Dick Cheney, Rep

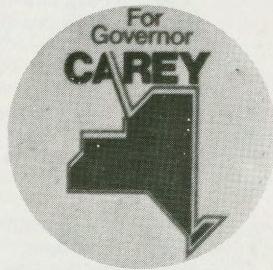
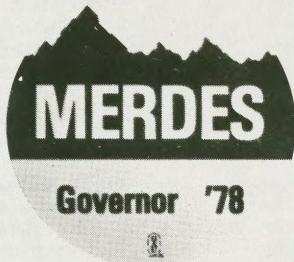
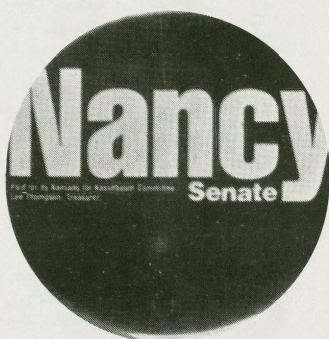
strong, and Senator William Hathaway of Maine lost to William Cohen, a GOP liberal. All this resulted in a 3-seat gain for Republicans.

The GOP elected more than 300 local legislators around the coun-

try, taking control from Democrats in a dozen states: the state houses in Vermont, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, and Washington as well as the state senates in New Hampshire, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Utah, and Arizona. The only

state legislature where Republicans suffered a loss was in Connecticut. They gained in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia, but not enough to obtain a majority.

In House elections the GOP picked up 12 seats and will prob-



Top Row: Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kansas) for Senator button (green on white). Merdes (D-Alaska) for Governor primary button (blue on white). Warren Strait (D-Iowa) for Governor primary button (green on white). **Middle Row:** Tom Turnipseed (D-South Carolina) for Governor buttons (green, purple, and yellow on white). **Bottom Row:** Hugh Carey (D-New York) for Governor button (red, white and blue). Joe Shoemaker (R-Colorado) for Governor primary tab (black and red on white). Jim Thompson (R-Illinois) for Governor button (black and red on white).

ably give the Congress a more conservative look. The multitude of scandals among members of the 95th Congress resulted in some turnovers.

Lawmakers feeling the wrath of concerned voters: Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, former House Democrat Whip John J. McFall, and Representative Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa), who were all denied re-election after adverse

publicity alleging personal or public misconduct.

Tell a Friend About APIC

Our special thanks to Preston Malcom, President of ALPIC, and to Herb Shemwell, who helped obtain material for the '78 elections. Without their assistance we would have encountered much difficulty.

Results of the 1978 Gubernatorial Races

Results of 1978's 36 races for governorships are listed below. The asterisks signify incumbents.

KANSAS		SOUTH DAKOTA		VERMONT	
Carlin-Dem	50%	McKellips-Dem	43%	Granai-Dem	34%
Bennett-Rep*	48%	Janklow-Rep	57%	Snelling-Rep*	63%
MAINE		TENNESSEE		WISCONSIN	
Brennan-Dem	48%	Butcher-Dem	44%	Schreiber-Dem*	45%
Palmer-Rep	34%	Alexander-Rep	56%	Dreyfus-Rep	55%
Frankland-Third Party	18%	TEXAS		WYOMING	
MARYLAND		Hill-Dem	50%	Herschler-Dem*	51%
Hughes-Dem	71%	Clements-Rep	50%	Ostlund-Rep	49%
Beall-Rep	29%				
MASSACHUSETTS					
King-Dem	53%				
Hatch-Rep	47%				
MICHIGAN					
Fitzgerald-Dem	44%				
Milliken-Rep*	56%				
MINNESOTA					
Perpich-Dem*	46%				
Quie-Rep	53%				
NEBRASKA					
Whelan-Dem	44%				
Thone-Rep	56%				
NEVADA					
Rose-Dem	41%				
List-Rep	58%				
None of above	2%				
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Gallen-Dem	50%				
Thomson-Rep*	46%				
NEW MEXICO					
King-Dem	51%				
Skeen-Rep	49%				
NEW YORK					
Carey-Dem*	53%				
Duryea-Rep	47%				
OHIO					
Celeste-Dem	49%				
Rhodes-Rep*	51%				
OKLAHOMA					
Nigh-Dem	53%				
Shotts-Rep	47%				
OREGON					
Straub-Dem*	45%				
Atiyeh-Rep	55%				
PENNSYLVANIA					
Flaherty-Dem	47%				
Thornburgh-Rep	53%				
RHODE ISLAND					
Garrahy-Dem*	63%				
Almond-Rep	31%				
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Riley-Dem	61%				
Young-Rep	38%				



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